(c) issuing a direction to all the DTH licensees to stop carrying the channels of M/s ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd. in terms of clause 6.5 of the DTH license agreement.

TRAI has also filed a complaint in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Delhi, on 6th August, 2008 as per Section 34 of the TRAI Act 1997. The Court has also taken cognizance of the complaint filed by TRAI.

Gujarat Industrial Park Ordinance

576. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1347 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th March, 2008 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has written on 5th February, 2008 to consider the early approval on the Gujarat Industrial Park Ordinance;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that in May, 2003, a workshop was held on the said ordinance which was attended by the Union Labour Secretary, representatives from labour intensive industries and professional organisations and inspite of the fact that the ordinance had received all round appreciation, the Central Government has not been able to give its approval; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has been informed that mutual consultation and consensus are the key ingredients. The Government of India is not in a position to agree with the proposal of Industrial Park Ordinance unless a consensus is reached with the social partners in the State. Therefore, the Government of Gujarat may send a revised proposal in keeping with the suggestions of the Government and after due consultation of the representatives of Central Trade Unions and Employers functioning in the State.

(c) and (d) As per information available no such workshop was held in May, 2003. However, a meeting was held on 12.08.2005 under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat which was attended by Secretary and other senior officers of Ministry of Labour and Employment. After deliberations, the following broad consensus emerged:

(i) Government of Gujarat will define "Industrial Park" in a more specific manner so as to cover labour intensive industries like apparel, gems & jewellery and the electronics manufacturing industries only; and

(ii) Any proposal to seek relaxation in the application of labour laws by the Government of Gujarat from the Government of India should be sent only after these have been discussed with the Central Trade Unions functioning in the State and a consensus has been reached.

The revised proposal, in keeping with the above decisions, has not been forwarded by the Government of Gujarat.

Employees in organised and unorganised sectors

577. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise employees in organized and unorganized sectors in each State separately;

(b) the gross output of employees, State-wise; and

(c) the share of employee's output in National Gross Domestic Product and State GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) As per information collected under Employment Market Information Programme, data pertaining to employees in organised sector State wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). State-wise data on actual number of employees in the unorganised sector is not compiled and released by National Sample Survey Organisation.

(b) and (c) According to National Accounts Statistics, 2008, the share of compensation of employees in Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was 32.1% during 2005-06 in the country. However, the State-wise details are not available.

Statement

State-wise details of employees in organised and unorganised sectors

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Employment in organised sector as on 31.03.2006 (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.85
2.	Assam	11.51
3.	Bihar	4.31
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.40
5.	Goa	1.27
6.	Gujarat	17.60
7.	Haryana	6.49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.15
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.10
10.	Jharkhand	14.77
11.	Karnataka	19.17
12.	Kerala	11.11